

SECOND
SERIES.

Weldon's 2^d.

GARMENTS AND HOSPITAL

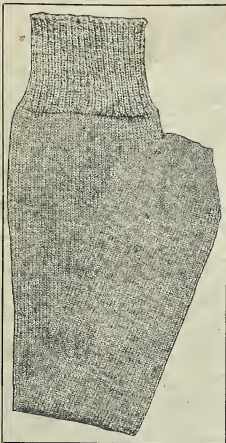
COMFORTS

FOR OUR
Soldiers and Sailors.

HOW TO KNIT.

Operation Stocking.
Abdominal Belt.
Heel-less Day Sock.
Convertible Scarf or Cap.
Ear Opening in a Helmet
already made.
Eye Bandage.

Finger Stall.
Shaped Bed Sock.
Sea Boot Stockings.
Heel-less Day Sock in Thick
Wool.
Soldier Doll in Khaki.



HEEL-LESS DAY SOCK.

Hospital Bandages.
Slipper for Invalid's Wear.
Crochet Bed Sock or Operation
Stocking.
Red Cross Nurse Doll.
Set of Longclothes for Babies.
Simple-to-make Blouses, Nightshirt
and Child's Frock.
The "Weldon" Shirt for Hospital use.
Flannel Bed Jacket.
Nurse's Dress. Gangee Jacket.
Pyjama Suit for Hospital Wear.



HELMET WITH EAR OPENING.

00536765

2nd SERIES.

PRICE 2d.

WELDON'S

Garments and Hospital Comforts

FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The New Helmet with Ear Openings.

Abbreviations: k, knit; p, purl; tog, together.

MATERIALS: 5 ounces of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" Double Knitting Wool, and a set of No. 7 bone knitting needles; a fifth needle of the same size is also a help when knitting the rounds with many stitches, so it is advisable to get an extra pair. This helmet is full size.

Cast 70 stitches on one needle.

1st row—K 4, p 1, and repeat from the beginning of the row all along. Repeat the 1st row fourteen times.

16th row—K 1, k 2 tog, and continue in rib pattern until within 5 stitches of the end, k 2 tog, p 1.

* Do 5 rows in ribbing, then decrease in first and last ribs of next row, as described above. Repeat from * once.

Cut the wool, leaving about 12 ins. hanging and put this piece of work aside for the present.

Cast 70 stitches on another needle, and work exactly as described above, then in the next round the two pieces of work must be joined together, and the work continued in rounds, thus: At the end of the second piece of work take up the first piece, and continue the ribbing of the second piece, using the wool left hanging on the first piece with the length from the ball, and take care to keep the rib pattern correct at the side openings where the decreases occurred, and where the ribs will be incomplete. Do 5 rounds in pattern.

Next round—Decrease at the side openings as before in the same rib, making four decreases in the round.

Next round—In rib without decreasing.

Next round—Decrease at the beginning of round, taking the single-knit stitch and the purl stitch tog, then k 2 tog in the middle of every rib until the first side opening is reached, where decrease as at beginning. Decrease again at the beginning of the next needle, and in the centre of every rib to end of round, where, after decreasing in centre of last rib, k last 2 stitches tog.

Do 5 rounds of p 1, k 3.

Next round—K tog the 2nd and 3rd stitch of each plain rib all round, when there will be 72 stitches all round.

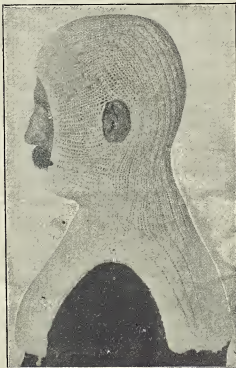
Do 28 rounds of k 2, p 1, for the neck.

Next round—This must begin at the side opening. K 6 stitches in rib, then pass these on to the previous needle worked, k the next 23 stitches in rib pattern as usual, and pass them on to a safety pin to keep them out of the way for the present; these are the chin stitches, and will be required later on.

On the remaining 49 stitches k backwards and forwards (keeping the rib pattern correct) for 6 rows and slipping the 1st stitch of every row.

Next row—Decreases for the back of the head begin here. K 23 stitches in pattern, k 1 in the front and in the back of the next stitch, p the next stitch (which is the centre one and must be purled on the right side, and knitted on the wrong side all the way up), k 1 in the front and back of the next stitch, and continue in rib pattern to end.

Next row—In rib as usual, but you will notice there is an extra stitch to purl before knitting centre stitch, and also an extra one after the centre stitch; these are the increase stitches of previous row, and as these extra stitches are gained in the following increases they must be brought into rib pattern when there are sufficient to make the even rib; when they are first made they are knitted on the right side and purled on the back.



The "Weldon" Knitted Helmet.

Repeat the last 2 rows (increasing on the front row always in the stitch before the centre stitch and in the stitch after it) until there are 73 stitches on the needles, then do another 14 rows of ribbing.

Next row—Here you begin to turn the crown of the head just as you would turn the heel of a stocking: k 48 (in pattern always), k 2 tog, k 1, turn. K 25, p 2 tog, p 1, turn. You will notice that after each turn you have made a little gap, thus dividing the centre stitches from the side stitches, and this will serve as a mark for the decreasing and turning of the following rows, which are worked as follows: K until within the last stitch before the "turn" (that is, the last of the centre stitches), k this last stitch tog with the 1st of the side stitches, k the next side stitch and turn. Work the back row in pattern until you come to the last centre stitch on this side, purl it together with the 1st side stitch and purl the next stitch.

Continue working as just described, bringing all the stitches into rib pattern as they become centre stitches, until there are not any side stitches left. There should be 49 stitches on the needle.

After the last row, pick up the loops down the side of the flap, taking up both loops for firmness, and knitting the stitch, also pick up a stitch right in the corner, next to the chin stitches, making 25 stitches picked up altogether. Now take another needle and slip the chin stitches on to it, and these stitches must be kept on a needle by themselves; k across the chin stitches in pattern and pick up 25 stitches along the second side of the flap. Divide the stitches equally on three needles (but leaving the chin stitches on their own needle) so that they will be easier to knit 122 in the round. Do a round of plain knitting, taking 2 stitches tog at the bottom end of the flap stitches on each side; the number of stitches left must be divisible by 3, to make an even rib of k 2 and p 1, so if you find you have picked up more stitches than required you must just k 2 tog on the side flaps to make them even; the chin stitches and those on the top of the head must be kept intact and the ribs not broken, so that they will run on from the ribs on the head.

Do 1 round in rib.

Next round—Work the chin stitches as usual; on the next needle work 8 stitches, cast off the next 9 stitches for the ear opening. Continue on the round until you come to within 17 stitches of the end of the needle before the chin stitches, cast off 9 for the second ear opening, k 8 in pattern to end of round.

Next round—In pattern casting on 9 stitches over the 9 cast off on each side; this will complete the ear openings.

Do 8 more rounds of ribbing.

Next round—K tog the 2 first stitches on the front needle holding the chin stitches, continue knitting the row in a single rib of k 1, p 1, k 2 tog at end of needle; k 2 tog at beginning of next needle; continue in single rib until you come to 2 stitches before the centre stitch at the back of the head, k these 2 stitches tog, p centre stitch, k 2 stitches tog, k 2 tog at the end of round.

Do 3 rounds of single rib, then decrease in the next round as before at each end of the front needle at the beginning of the first side

needle, on each side of the centre stitch at back of head and at the end of the last needle.

Do another 2 rounds of ribbing, then a decrease round; another 2 rounds of ribbing and a decrease round.

Next round—Work until within 8 stitches of the centre stitch at back, then k 2 tog 4 times in succession, purl the centre stitch, k 2 tog 4 times, and continue in single rib to end of round. Cast off the stitches and fasten off securely.



Stocking in Plain Knitting (on 4 Needles).

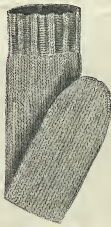
Abbreviations: k, knit; s, slip.

MATERIALS: 7 ounces of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" double knitting wool, in a light colour, and a set of 4 No. 5 bone knitting needles in the short length (9 inches), which is more convenient for knitting in rounds.

Cast on 48 stitches, 24 on first needle, 12 on each of other 2 needles.

The welt is worked in ribs of k 3 and p 3, of which there should be 24 rounds. After the welt continue round and round in plain knitting for 130 rounds.

1st Decrease round for Toe—Begin on the needle with 24 stitches, k 1, s 1, k 1, draw the slipped stitch over, knit until within 3 stitches of the end of this needle, k 2 tog, k 1.



Operation
or Hospital
Stocking,
Heel-less
and large size
for wear
on a
bandaged foot.

Second Needle—K 1, s 1, k 1, pass the slipped stitch over, k plain to the end of the needle.

Third Needle—K until within 3 stitches of the end of the needle, then k 2 tog, k 1.

K 3 plain rounds without any decreasing.

Repeat the last 4 rounds (that is, from the beginning of the 1st toe round) 3 times. Do another decrease round, then 2 plain rounds, 1 more decrease round and 1 plain, another decrease and another plain, when there should be 20 stitches on the needle all round.

Slip the 20 stitches from the second needle on to the third, and lay them against the first needle. K 2 stitches together, taking 1 stitch from each needle at a time, then cast off the remaining stitches, draw the wool through the last stitch, and break off, leaving a few inches hanging; thread this in a darning needle, pass it through to the wrong side of the sock and fasten off securely.

Man's Abdominal Belt in Knitting.

Abbreviations: k, knit; m, make.

MATERIALS: 2½ ounces of 4-ply Lady Betty wool and two long bone knitting needles, No. 9.

This belt is full size and measures 26 inches round. As it is very pliable it will stretch to the largest required size, but where an extra large one is required, more rows must be worked before beginning to increase, and twice that number of rows extra must be knitted in the centre part before decreasing, and a corresponding number of extra rows must be put in the narrow part at end, as at beginning of belt. The belt is sewn together (when finished) at the two narrow ends. The narrow end should measure about 7½ inches wide, and the widest point is 10½ inches.

Cast on 58 stitches, and k 44 rows of plain knitting, making 22 ridges.

1st row of Increase—K 50 stitches, m 1 (by knitting in the front and the back of the next stitch), k 7.

2nd row—K plain.

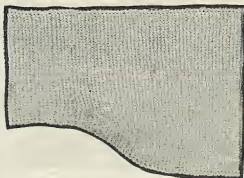
Repeat the last two rows until 20 stitches are added, taking care to knit one more stitch before the increase stitch, so that after knitting in the front and back of the increase stitch there will always be 7 more stitches to knit to the end of the row. You will now have 78 stitches.

K 110 rows of plain knitting on these 78 stitches.

* Next row—K to within 9 stitches of the end, k 2 together, k 7.

Next row—K plain.

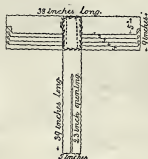
Repeat from * until 20 stitches are decreased away, then knit on remaining stitches until there are the same number of short rows as at beginning. Cast off and sew two ends together.



No. 50382.
Hospital Bandages.

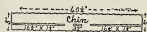


Body Binder of Flannel,
with Back Pad.



Many-Tailed Binder.

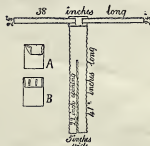
Price 4½d. the Set of
Three Bandages.



Bandage for a Wounded
Jaw.



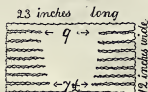
Slit or Triangular Bandage.



The T Bandage.

No. 50383.

Price 4½d. the Set of Three
Bandages.



Many Tailed Bandage for Hand,
Elbow, Knee, etc.

Man's Heel-less Day Sock

(PLAIN KNITTING.)

Abbreviation: k, knit.

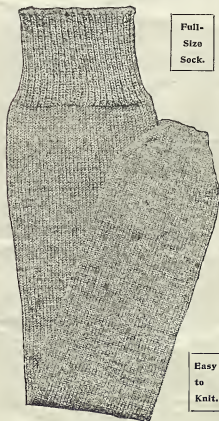
This sock is knitted in sack shape, that is, without turning the heel. It is just what is required for our soldiers' and sailors' use, as it is easily slipped on and off the foot.

Materials: 5 ounces of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" 4-ply fingering, black or coloured, as preferred, and four No. 14 steel knitting needles.

Commence by casting 78 stitches upon one needle, and work these off in ribbing, k 1 and purl 1, getting 24 stitches on the first needle, 30 stitches on the second, and 24 stitches on the third needle.

Proceed round and round in this ribbing for 36 rounds, which will form the welting for the top of the sock.

(If preferred, the seam-stitch and the decrease for shaping may be omitted, and the sock knitted round and round plain until it measures 19 inches, not including the welt. This will give 1 inch extra in the width of the foot for a larger size, and for this method the toe stitches will be divided in the proportion of 44 for middle needle, and 21 on each of the other two needles).



Full-
Size
Sock.

Easy
to
Knit.

For the Leg.—1st round—K plain and increase as follows: on first needle k 3, increase 1 by picking up the loop right under the next stitch, and knitting it, k 6, increase 1, k 6, increase 1, k 9; on second needle k 6, increase 1, k 18, increase 1, k 6; on third needle k 9, increase 1, k 6, increase 1, k 6, increase 1, k 2, and purl the last stitch for the seam stitch. Here the stitches stand 27, 32, 27, being a total of 86 stitches in the round.

2nd round—Plain all 86 stitches.

3rd round—Plain 85, and purl seam-stitch.

4th round—Plain all.

Repeat the last 2 rounds, purling the seam-stitch in each alternate round until 36 rounds are done. This makes a length of 3 inches of plain knitting below the 3 inches of welting.

37th round—Decrease to shape leg, k 2, k 2 together, k plain along till within 5 stitches of the end, then s 1, k 1, pass slip-stitch over, k 2, purl seam-stitch.

Do 7 rounds, and purl the seam-stitch in each alternate round.

Repeat from 37th round until you have produced 6 decrease on each side of the seam-stitch, and now the stitches will stand 21, 32, 21, being reduced to a total of 74 stitches for the ankle.

Do 30 rounds upon 74 stitches, or until the sock measures 12½ inches. As a guide for length this brings the work to the part where the heel would be turned in the ordinary way, so the rest of the sock will be taken up by the foot. Continue to knit round and round in plain knitting, and from this point the seam-stitch can be knitted plain like the rest to avoid having a seam up the sole of the foot. Work until this plain part (without seam-stitch) measures 9 inches, and the toe will make another 2 inches, so more rounds may be worked before beginning the toe if a longer foot be desired.

For the Toe divide the stitches so that there are 33 on the front needle and 18 on each side needle, then work as follows:—

Front Needle—K 1, k 2 together, knit until within 3 stitches of the end, s 1, k 1, draw the slip-stitch over, k 1.

Second Needle—K 1, k 2 together, knit to end.

Third Needle—Knit until within 3 stitches of end, s 1, k 1, draw slip-stitch over, k 1.

Next round—K plain.

Repeat these 2 rounds ten times, when there will be 30 stitches left; pass all the side needle stitches on to the one needle, and also 3 stitches from middle needle to side needle to get 15 on each; place them against each other and k 2 together, taking 1 stitch from each needle at a time, then cast off. Break off the wool, leaving a few inches hanging which thread into a darning needle, pass through the sock and sew down on the wrong side.

Convertible Scarf or Cap in Knitting.

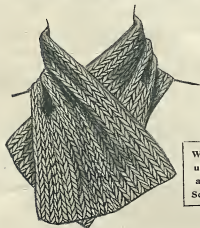
MATERIALS: 6½ ounces of Paton's 5-ply super-fingering wool, and a set of 4 No. 10 bone or aluminium knitting needles.

Cast on 126 stitches for the whole round, that is, 42 on each needle.

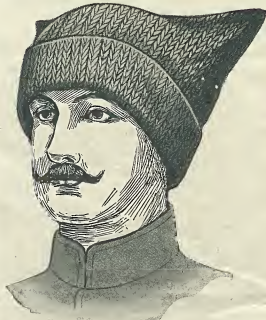
Join into a round and knit round and round in plain knitting as for a stocking, until the work measures 36 inches without stretching. Cast off and sew up the two ends, when you will have a piece of work like a pillow slip in shape, but without openings at the ends.

It is useful as a scarf just as it is, but it can be worn as a cap by pushing the two lower corners inside until they meet the two

upper corners; roll up the brim once the depth required. It can then be pulled well down on the head and used as a sleeping cap.



When
used
as a
Scarf.



Can be worn as a Cap, as illustrated, or be used as a Scarf.

Knitted Heel-less Day Sock on Two Needles (see Design on page 5)

Abbreviations: k, knit; p, purl; s, slip; tog, together.

MATERIALS: 5 ozs. of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" 4-ply fingering and a pair of No. 14 steel needles.

Cast on 79 stitches.

1st row—K 1 and p 1 alternately to the end of the row.

2nd row—P 1 and k 1 alternately to the end of the row.

Repeat these 2 rows until there are 36 rows altogether for the welt, taking care to keep the single-rib pattern intact.

Now k plain on the right side and p on the back until the work measures 19 inches without the welt, or here extra length may be knitted if required before beginning to shape the toe. The toe will measure 2 inches.

The Toe—Count 40 stitches from the beginning of the row, and mark the 40th stitch with a piece of white cotton. This is the centre stitch, and will serve as a guide for the centre decreases. Work the row as follows: K 1, k 2 tog, k to within 2 stitches before the centre stitch, s 1, k 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit centre stitch, k 2 tog, k until within 3 stitches of the end, s 1, k 1, draw slipped stitch over, k 1.

Next row—Purl back.

Repeat these 2 rows until there are only

30 stitches left, cast off, and sew up, taking only 1 stitch from each side at a time, to avoid a ridge; sew across the toe in the same manner, so that there will be 15 stitches from each side.



How to Make Ear Openings in a Helmet which is Already Knitted.

MEASURE up the knitting about 2 inches from the top of the neck and 3½ inches from the face edge, there join on a piece of cotton, which is threaded in a needle. Run along 4 stitches towards the back of the helmet, taking up the top of the stitches so that the thread can be seen, then run up 22 stitches in a vertical line, across 4 stitches in a horizontal line towards the face, and down 22 stitches ending at the spot where the cotton was joined, and fasten off.

Now machine-stitch over these running stitches, then go over the machine-stitches twice more to make sure that the knitted stitches are all held securely with the machine-stitches. Using a strong buttonhole twist to match wool, buttonhole over the machine-stitches in the ordinary way, fasten off very securely, then cut out the wool along the pearl edge of the buttonholing, and the opening is finished.

Work another opening on the other side of helmet exactly opposite the first one.

Knitted Finger Stall.



Abbreviations : k, knit; p, purl; s, slip.

A FINGER-STALL must be soft and elastic, to pull over the bandages and poultice on a wounded finger. Such a shield keeps the wrappings in position, can be quickly made, and adapted to different sizes.

MATERIALS: Strutt's knitting cotton No. 8, and four steel knitting needles No. 16.

Cast 1 stitch on each of three needles.

1st round—Plain.

2nd round—Make 1 by passing the cotton over the needle, k 1, repeat from * twice.

3rd round—Plain.

4th round—Make 1, k to the end of the needle, repeat from * twice.

Work the 3rd and 4th rounds alternately until there are 36 stitches on;

12 on each needle, or you may continue these rounds until a greater width is attained for a larger stall. Then knit 51 rounds plain.

54th round—Make 2 by putting the thread twice round the needle, k 2 tog, k 2 tog, repeat from *.

55th round—P 1, k 3, repeat from * to end of round.

56th and 57th rounds—Plain.

58th round—K 2, p 1, repeat from * to end of round. Work 10 more rounds ribbed like 58th round. Cast off 26 stitches only, and k those remaining plain; then * turn, s 1, k 9, repeat from * 36 times and cast off. This strap may well be made shorter than is apparently necessary, as it stretches a great deal when in use. Soft ribbon should be sewn to the end of it, then wound round the wrist and firmly tied. If the strap is not required you must cast off after the 58th round. The ribbed rounds help to keep the shield in place; if they prove insufficient, and the wearer can bear it, a band of elastic or of ribbon may be run in and out the holes just above the ribbing, and serve to secure the stall from falling off.

Knitted Bed Sock (Shaped).

Abbreviations : k, knit; s, slip.

MATERIALS: 5 ounces of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" double knitting wool, and a pair of No. 6 bone knitting needles will make this sock the size required for wear by our soldiers and sailors. It must not be knitted too tightly, as the sock is required to be pliable.

Begin in the centre of the sole by casting on 90 stitches, and k 24 rows of plain knitting.

Next row—K 51 stitches, k 2 together, * turn, slip 1, k 12, k 2 together, thus forming the first row of instep; repeat from * until there are only 46 stitches altogether on the needles.

Knit to end of row, then do 36 rows of plain knitting, going right across the row. If a higher leg be preferred more rows may be worked here.

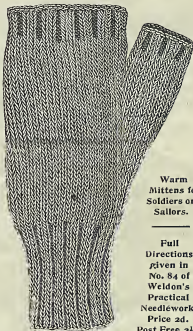
Do 20 rows of k 2, purl 2, and cast off loosely.

Sew up neatly, drawing in 6 stitches at the heel and 8 stitches at the toe to round them off.

No. 50375.—Slipper for Invalid's Wear.



This Pattern 4½d. with full Directions.



Warm Mittens for Soldiers or Sailors.

Full Directions given in No. 84 of Weldon's Practical Needlework. Price 2d. Post Free 2½d.

For Warm and Useful Crochet Waistcoats see Nos. 137 and 214 of Weldon's Practical Needlework. Price 2d. Post Free 2½d. each.

For Knitted Waistcoats see No. 279 of Weldon's Practical Needlework. Price 2d. Post Free 2½d.

Sea-Boot Stockings for the Sailors.

Abbreviations: k, knit; p, purl; s, slip; tog, together.

THESE are long, strong stockings that deep-sea fishermen wear over their trousers within their sea-boots, and they are quite a necessary part of a smacksmen's working dress.

REQUIRED: $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of strong unbleached yarn, such as is made for carpet yarn, specially for knitting seamen's garments; use four No. 9 steel knitting needles. Cast 22 stitches on each of three needles, making 66 stitches in the round. Rib, 2 stitches plain and 2 stitches p, for 12 rounds, making the last stitch of each round a seam stitch; the seam stitch is alternately knitted in one round and purled in the next; it is carried the whole length of the stocking, and is used

to count by. Now k plain round and round for the top of the leg till you have done 48 rounds. Then begin decreasing. K until within 3 stitches of the seam stitch, k 2 tog, k 1, p the seam stitch, k 1, s 1, k 1, pass the slipped stitch over, finish the round in plain knitting; * do 5 more rounds, then decrease in next round, as described above. Repeat from * 4 times. Now proceed in the same manner, but only doing 4 rounds between the decreasing until you have knitted in all 11 decreasing, and have 44 stitches in the round, then do 18 rounds, which should bring the work to the ankle.

Now Commence the Heel—Take 23 stitches on one needle, the seam stitch being in just the exact centre of these; leave the 21 other stitches divided on 2 needles for the present; on the heel knit a plain row and a purl row alternately, still continuing the seam stitch till you have done 16 rows.

Next row—* K to within 5 stitches of the seam stitch, k 2 tog, k 1, p seam stitch, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k to end of row, p back; repeat from * twice, then p back 8 stitches; double the pins together, wrong side out, and cast off, taking a stitch from each pin, and knitting them together; this finishes the heel.

For the Foot—Pick up along the side of the flap just knitted 15 stitches from the corner of the leg to the centre of the heel, take up one less in number on another needle from the centre of the heel to the opposite corner, and k the 21 instep stitches.

Next round—K 1, k 2 tog, k to end of row; k until within 3 stitches of end of next needle, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 21 instep stitches.

Next round—K plain. Repeat last 2 rounds until the stitches are reduced to 44 all round. Work on now without any reduction till you can count 40 rounds from the heel.

For the Toe—On the first foot needle, k 2, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k plain to the end; on the second foot needle, k plain to within 4 stitches of the end of the needle, k 2 tog, k 2 on the instep needle, k 2, s 1, k 1, pass the slipped stitch over, k to within 4 stitches of the end of the needle, k 2 tog, k 2. K the next 3 rounds plain. Repeat these 4 rounds twice, then decrease in the same way with only 1 plain round between, till 11 stitches are left on the instep and 11 on the two foot needles; place the latter all together on one needle and k them together, taking 1 stitch from each needle at a time, and cast off.



Warm
Stockings
for our
Sailors.

Operation Stocking in Knitting.

Abbreviations: k, knit; s, slip.

MATERIALS: 7 ounces of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" double knitting wool, white preferable, or very pale pink or pale grey, and a set of four No. 5 bone knitting needles in the short length (9 inches), which is more convenient for knitting in rounds. This is a large size, suitable for hospital use.

Cast on 48 stitches, 18 on each of two needles and 12 on the third needle; this division will give complete ribs on the needle; each needle beginning with knitted stitches.

The pattern consists of k 3 and purl 3 all round, and continue knitting round and round in this pattern until there are 146 rows altogether, and this should make a length of about 28 inches, which is the required length for a hospital bed-sock, with the toe length extra.

For the toe divide the stitches so that there are 24 on one needle and 12 on each of the other two needles; the needle with 24 stitches



**Operation
Stocking
in Ribbed
Knitting
worked on
Four
Needles,
for Wear-
ing over
Bandages.**

will be referred to as the first needle on which the rounds will commence. K 8 rounds of plain knitting.

9th round—K 1, s 1, k 1, draw the slipped stitch over, knit until within 3 stitches of the end of this needle, k 2 together, k 1. **Second needle:** k 1, s 1, k 1, pass the slipped stitch over, k to the end of the needle. **Third needle:** knit until within 3 stitches of the end of the needle, then k 2 together, k 1.

K 3 plain rounds without any decreasing. Repeat the last 4 rounds (that is, from the beginning of the 9th round) three times. Do another decrease round, then 2 plain rounds, 1 more decrease round and 1 plain, another decrease round and another plain, when there should be 20 stitches on the needles all round.

Slip the stitches from the second needle on to the third and lay them against the first needle. Knit two stitches together, taking one stitch from each needle at a time, then cast off the remaining stitches, draw the wool through the last stitch, and break off the wool, leaving a few inches hanging; thread this in a darning needle, pass it through to the wrong side of the sock and fasten off securely.

Operation Stocking in Ribbed Knitting (on Two Needles).

Abbreviations: k, knit; p, purl; s, slip; tog, together.

MATERIALS: 7 ounces of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" double knitting wool and a pair of No. 5 long bone knitting needles. This is a large size suitable for hospital use.

Cast on 48 stitches.

1st row—K 3, p 3, to end of row.

Repeat this row 144 times, when the work should measure about 27 inches.

Next row—Plain knitting.

Next row—Purl.

Repeat the last two rows three times.

Next row—K 10, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 20, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 10.

Purl a row, knit a row, purl a row.

Next row—K 9, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 18, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 9.

Purl a row, knit a row, purl a row.

Next row—K 8, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 16, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 8.

Purl a row, knit a row, purl a row.

Next row—K 7, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 14, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 7.

Purl a row.

Next row—K 6, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 12, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 6.

Purl a row.

Next row—K 5, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 10, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 5.

Purl a row.

Next row—K 4, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 8, k 2 tog, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 4.

There will be 20 stitches left, which cast off.

Sew up the whole length of the stocking, taking 1 stitch from each side to avoid a thick seam. Now fold the toe so that the seam comes in the centre back, and sew up the end of toe in this position



**Steering Glove for
our Sailors.
Full Directions in No. 84
of Weldon's Practical
Needlework. Price 2d.
Post Free 2½d.**

Crochet Bed Sock, or Operation Stocking.

Abbreviations: tr, treble; ch, chain.

This crochet sock is quite full size, as it is useful for wearing over a bandaged foot.

Materials: 7 ounces of J. & J. Baldwin's "Beehive" soft knitting wool and a No. 9 bone crochet hook. This wool is sold in 2-ounce packets, and is a wool corresponding in thickness to a 4-ply fingering.

With the above material the sock measures 28 inches long, and 13 inches in circumference when laid flat on the table, so this allows for it being drawn over a bandaged limb, and therefore the work should not be tight, but fairly loose and pliable.

Begin with 29 ch, for the welt.

1st row—1 tr into the 4th ch from the hook, 1 tr in each chain to the end of the row; 26 tr in the row, counting the 3 ch at beginning as 1 tr, 3 ch, turn.

2nd row—Miss the 1st tr over which the 3 ch stands, 1 tr in each remaining stitch to end, 3 ch, turn.

Repeat the 2nd row 36 times.

Now fold the work, bringing the first and



last row together, and join them into a round by slip-stitching, taking 1 stitch of last row with 1 stitch of foundation chain. This forms the welt and the stripes will run downwards, therefore for the next part hold the work with the ends of the rows at the top, and make 3 ch.

1st round—1 tr under the side of the 1st tr, 1 tr at the base of same tr, and repeat from the beginning of the round, getting 79 tr all round, besides the 3 ch at beginning.

2nd round—3 ch, 1 tr in each stitch, taking up both loops at the top of the stitch, counting 79 tr, and slip-stitch into the top of the 3 ch.

You must carefully count the trebles in each round, to keep the work straight; the 3 ch at beginning of each round will stand over the 3 ch of previous round, then work the 1st tr under the 2 loops over the next tr. of round.

Do 50 more rounds as last one, or, if extra length be required, more rounds may be worked here.

* The next round is a decrease round. Work 3 ch, and 18 tr as usual; decrease as follows: Wool over hook once in the ordinary way, insert hook under next stitch, draw wool through, insert hook under next stitch, draw wool through, wool over hook and draw through 1st 3 loops on the hook, wool over and draw through remaining loops on hook, thus merging 2 stitches into one; 1 tr in each stitch until within 20 stitches of the end of the round, decrease as just described, then 1 tr in each stitch to end of round, and join as usual.

Next 2 rounds—Without decreasing.

Repeat last 3 rounds as from * 6 times.

Next round—* Do 6 stitches, then decrease and repeat from * all round.

Next round—Without decreasing.

Next round—* Do 5 stitches, then decrease and repeat from * all round.

Next round—Without decreasing.

Next round—* Do 4 stitches; then decrease and repeat from * all round.

Next round—Without decreasing.

Next round—* Do 3 stitches; then decrease and repeat from * all round.

Next round—Without decreasing.

Next round—* Do 2 stitches; then decrease and repeat from * all round.

Next 2 rounds—Without decreasing.

Now place the work flat with the two sides of the toe against each other and slip-stitch together, taking 1 stitch from each side of the toe, and fasten off securely.



For our Sailors and Soldiers.

USEFUL articles, much needed for our brave men, are knitted or crochet cuffs, mittens, scarves, and sleeveless jackets, for wearing under coats, heel-less socks for day wear, large, soft heel-less socks for wearing over bandages, knitted helmets with ear-openings, felt slippers for wearing in wards—very necessary—also carpet slippers of different sizes, warm knitted chest protectors, well-made flannel day shirts, soft twill night shirts to open back and front (No. 50385), warm undershirts and drawers.

Handkerchiefs and cigarettes would make welcome presents, especially if done up in packets, and just a few words enclosed, such as "God protect you," "Everyone is thinking of you," "Good luck to you brave men," or "We pray for you daily."

Blankets are much needed, either grey or fawn ones, and should be sent to the Chief Ordnance Officer, Woolwich Dockyard. All parcels must be marked "Blankets."



Weldon's Garments and Hospital Comforts for Our Soldiers and Sailors, SERIES 1.

PRICE 2d.; POST FREE 2½d.

A MOST useful and practical book, fully illustrating the garments necessary for the comfort of our troops, and full details for cutting out and making all articles. Paper patterns, 4½d. each.

Crochet Sock or Operation Stocking

(WORKED LENGTHWAYS).

Abbreviations: d c, double crochet; tr, treble; st, short treble; ch, chain.

MATERIALS: 10 ounces of Paton's double knitting wool and a No. 7 hone crochet hook.

Make 150 ch, which, when worked up, will make a stocking 31 inches long and 12 inches in circumference round the leg without stretching. Being in coarse wool this stocking is quickly worked.

1st row—Miss 1st 2 ch, 1 st in each of the next 19 ch (st is made as follows: Wool over hook as for ordinary treble, insert the hook in the chain, draw wool through, wool over hook and draw through all the loops on the hook at once), then 1 tr in each ch until within 20 stitches of the end, 1 st in each of the next 10 ch, 1 d c in each of the remaining 10 ch, 2 ch, turn.

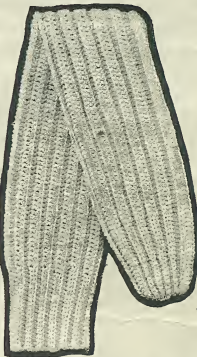
2nd row—Miss the 1st d c, over which the 2 ch stands, 1 d c in each of the next 9 d c, 1 st on each st, 1 tr on each tr and 1 st on each st; this end with 20 st will form the welt of the stocking.

Work as described in the last row until there are 5 rows with st on st at the welt, tr on tr down the stocking, and 10 st and 10 d c at the toe end.

Now do 3 rows of 1 tr in each stitch (including the toe stitches), but at the welt do only st as usual.

Do 10 rows of d c, st and tr as described in 1st and 2nd rows, then 3 more rows of tr, with st at the welt, and finish with 5 rows like 1st and 2nd rows.

Pass the wool through the last stitch, then break off leaving a good length hanging; thread in a darning needle and sew up the back of the stocking, taking 1 stitch at a time from



each side to avoid a thick seam, then hold the two sides of the toe together so that the seam is in the exact centre back, and sew up the toe in this position.

Admiralty Rules for Proportions of Union Jack.

1. The Red Cross of St. George should be one-fifth the depth of the flag.

2. The White Border to it should be one-third the width of the Red of the Cross.

3. The Red of St. Patrick should be one-third the width of St. George's Cross.



4. The Narrow White Border of St. Patrick should be one-sixth the width of St. George's Cross.

5. The Broad White of St. Andrew is to be one-half the width of St. George's Cross.

6. Twice the width of the flag should be the length.

The Union Jack, our National flag, has an interesting past.

In 1603 James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and united the crowns of the two countries.

The first Union flag united the devices of England and Scotland. The English flag bears a St. George's Cross, a rectangular red cross on a white field; the Scottish flag bears the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew on a blue field.

The Union was effected by keeping the blue field and St. Andrew's Cross, and representing the English white field by a narrow border or fimbriation around the St. George's Cross.

In 1801 Ireland joined the Union, and the St. Patrick's Cross was incorporated with the other two.

Best, however, it should be deemed that either of the diagonal crosses took precedence of position over the other, it will be noticed that the white and red limbs are alternately uppermost.

Scotland: St. George's Day, April 23rd.
Scotland: St. Andrew's Day, November 30th.
Ireland: St. Patrick's Day, March 17th.
Wales: St. David's Day, March 1st.

Heel-less Day Sock in Thick Wool.

Abbreviations: k, knit; p, purl; s, slip; tog, together.

MATERIALS: $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Paton's 3-ply wheeling wool for a pair, and a set of No. 11 steel knitting needles.

Cast 18 stitches on each of 3 needles, making 54 in the round.

Commencing with the 1st stitch cast on, do a round of plain knitting; this will join the round ready to begin the welt.

The welt is composed of k 2 and p 1 all round, and there are 36 rounds, making a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The leg part is simply knitted round and round in plain knitting, without any decreasing or seam-stitch, until there are 164 rounds of plain knitting, which should measure about



This Sock is easy to knit and an excellent shape.

$18\frac{1}{2}$ inches with moderate knitting, and the work should not be done tightly, as it renders it hard instead of pliable.

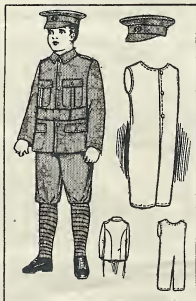
Shape the toe as follows:—K 5 on 1st needle and pass these on to the needle just worked. K 13 stitches for next needle, k 14 off next needle and there will be 4 stitches left, pass these on to the next needle, that is, the needle on which you put the 5 stitches first knitted in this round, making a total of 27 stitches on this needle; the other two needles together should total 27 stitches. The needle with the 27 stitches will be counted as the first needle on which to begin the rounds as follows:—1st needle: k 1, k 2 tog, k until within 3 stitches of the end of the needle, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 1. 2nd needle: k 1, k 2 tog, k to end of needle. 3rd needle: k to within 3 stitches of end of needle, s 1, k 1, pass slipped stitch over, k 1.

Next two rounds—K plain, no decreasing.

Next round—Decrease as described above.

Do 2 rounds without decreasing, then do a decrease round and a plain round alternately, until there are only 22 stitches all round, that is, 11 on the 1st needle, and 5 and 6 respectively on the other two needles. Pass the 5 stitches

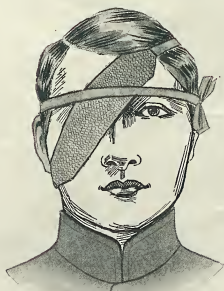
on to the needle with 6 stitches, place this needle next to the first needle and knit them together, taking 1 stitch from each needle at a time, then cast off. Thread the end of wool in a darning needle and fasten off the wool securely on the wrong side. Place a piece of calico over the sock and press with a warm iron.



No. 50542.—Soldier-Doll in Khaki Suit.
Sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inch dolls.



50541.—Red Cross Nurse Doll.
Sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inch dolls.



Knitted Eye Bandage. Showing Method of Wearing Same.

Knitted Eye Bandage.

Aboreviation: k, knit; tog, together.

This bandage consists of a knitted strip about 8 inches long, shaped at each end, and a piece of tape attached.

MATERIALS: Strutt's Salmon Tie Knitting Cotton, No. 20, and a pair of No. 15 steel knitting needles. This knitting cotton is sold in 2-oz. packets, which will make about twenty bandages. Linen tape ($1\frac{1}{2}$ yards) 1 inch wide is also required.

Cast on 11 stitches.

1st row—K plain.

2nd row—K 1, k 1 in the front and back of the next stitch, k plain to end of row.

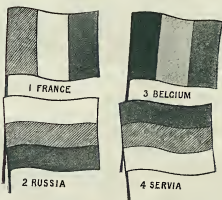
Repeat the 2nd row until there are 27 stitches on the needle.

Do 88 rows of plain knitting.

Next row—K 1, k 2 tog, k plain to end of row.

Repeat the last row until the stitches are reduced to 11 as at beginning.

Now take two lengths of tape, one measuring 18 inches long and the other 36 inches long, and sew them on the ends of the knitted strip, the narrow part of which should be about the same width as the tape. (Weldon's Practical Needlework, No. 103, shows how to sew on a tape correctly.) The long tape is at the end of the bandage which goes above the forehead in the illustration, the other tape passes under the opposite ear, and the two cross at back of head, the short piece going round to the top of the ear at the opposite side of head to bandaged eye, while the long end comes across the centre of the forehead, and the two ends are tied over the ear.



1. French Flag—Blue, White and Red.
2. Russian Flag—White, Blue and Red.
3. Belgian Flag—Black, Yellow and Red.
4. Servian Flag—Red, Blue and White.

Weldon's Transfer No. 926, Sheet of Flags, 2d.; post free, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.



Yoke Day Gown



The Nightdress



Day or Night Flannel



No.
50428.
Set of
Long
Clothes
for
Babies.

Flat
Paper
Patterns
of the 3
Gar-
ments
4d.,
post
free.





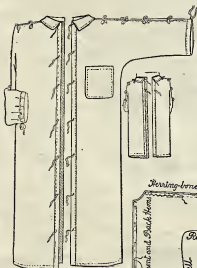
50379.
Useful Plain Shirt Blouse.



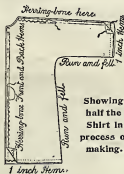
50381.—A Simple Frock for
Children, 2 to 10 years.



50378.
Easy-to-make Blouse, with Yoke.



50385.
The "Weldon" Shirt for
Hospital use.



This Shirt opens down
centre, back and front,
also down sleeves.



50384.
Soldier's Flannel Undershirt.

50388.
Well-Shaped
Night Shirt,
easy to make,
and no seam
on shoulder.



Weldon's Paper Patterns of War Garments,
4½d. each.



No. 50386.

No. 50386 —
Flannel Bed
Jacket.



How to cut out the
Bed Jacket.

Flat Patterns 4½d. each.

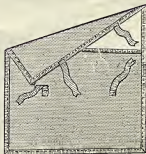


No. 50380.
—Nurse's
Dress.

No. 50387. — Bed Sock,
Kit Bag and Gamgee
Jacket. 4½d. the set of
flat patterns.



Bed Sock.



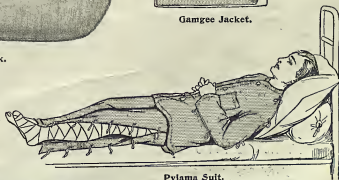
Kit Bag.

Kit Bag—
of strong brown canvas or twill,
bound with braid, and should con-
tain pair of soft slippers, pyjama
suit, 1 pair socks, 1 flannel d y
shirt, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 towel,
comb, toothbrush, nailbrush, soap
and flesh glove, in a sponge bag,
twelve sheets of writing paper and
envelopes, 1 indelible pencil secured
with an India-rubber band.



Gamgee Jacket.

No. 50385.—Pyjama Suit
for Hospital Wear.

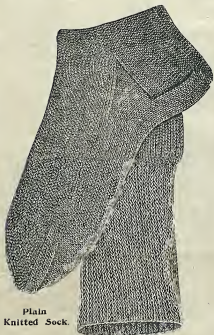


Pyjama Suit.

Contents of First Series.

GARMENTS AND HOSPITAL COMFORTS

for our
Soldiers and Sailors



Plain
Knitted Sock.



Knitted Sleeping Helmet.

HOW TO CUT OUT AND MAKE

DAY SHIRT	NIGHTSHIRT
NIGHTSHIRT	(Open at Back)
PYJAMA SUIT	NIGHTSHIRT
DRESSING GOWN	(Open Back & Front)
UNDERVEST	FLANNEL BELT
BED JACKET	NIGHTINGALE
NURSE'S APRON	SURGEON'S OVERALL

PAPER PATTERNS of the Garments
4½d. each.

HOW TO KNIT

SLEEPING HEL-	USEFUL PILLOW
MET WITH EAR	SLEEPING CAPS
OPENINGS	SWEATER
MITTENS	PLAIN SOCKS
ABDOMINAL	CHEST & BACK
BELT	PROTECTOR
NECK SCARFS	KNEECAPS, Etc.

HOW TO CROCHET

SLEEPING CAPS AND SCARFS
D'OYLEYS TO PROTECT LIQUID
FROM DUST AND FLIES

HOW TO MAKE
FLANNEL BALACLAVA HELMET,
FLANNEL CRIMEAN SLEEPING CAP,
COVER FOR HOT WATER BOTTLE,
BANDAGES, INVALID'S SLIPPERS, Etc.

WELDON, Ltd., Fashion & Paper Pattern Publishers, 30-32, Southampton St., London.